# HOPING FOR THE BEST.

# The Nation Watching at the President's Bedside.

Favorable Bulletins from the Physicians.

## FOLLOWED BY OTHERS LESS CHEERING

### The Assassin's Regret that He Did Not Accomplish His Intention.

The Latest News Indicating that the End is Near.

A Pay of Painful Anxlety in the White se-Members of the Cablact in Constant at the Executive Manston-The President's

the news of the attempted assassination of the wers tempered somewhat yesterday by the more hopeful bulletins from the physicians at the White House. From all lips came expressions of joy over the possibility of the President's

Telegrams of condolence and inquiry came from all parts of the world. Garfield's pluck remained unchanged, his mind unimpaired, and his cheerfulness unbroken. He realized his danger, however, and called upon his physicians to teil him whether death was to come. Mrs. Garfield was at her husband's bedside all day, Vice-President Arthur arrived in Washington and visited the President. Members of the Cabinet were constantly in the White House. Senator Conkling is still in New York.

The excitement in this city in no wise diwith bitterness.

The following is the latest bulletin from the President's bedside:

WASHINGTON, July 3- Midnight,-The President is still alive, but the hopes that had been kindled during the day have almost vanished. He has spent a comparatively comfortable day, and some of his physicians went so far as to assert that he had an even chance for life. All this was suddenly changed at 9 o'clock, when most unfavorable symptoms set in. The physicians expected some signs of inflammation but not with the abruptness with which this

been expected that inflammation would set in to-night, but that it had come on more abruptly than he and the other physicians had antici-

There is little doubt that the President will

live many hours. The city is perfectly quiet. A few people are cathered in front of the White House, and Gen. Arthur awaits the summens that shall call him

to the White house to take the oath of office. 1 A. M.-In view of the fact that it is deemed best to keep the President perfectly quiet during the remainder of the night, the attending physicians announce at 1 A. M. that no examinations will be made and no further bulletins issued until 7:30 A. M.

At a late hour to-night Secretary Blaine telegraphed Minister Lowell at London as follows: The President's condition at 10:30 this evening is not so favorable."

### THE CHANCES OF RECOVERY. Hopeful Views of Surgeon-General Barnes

and Other Physicians. Washington, July 3 .- To-day Surgeon-General Barnes is still affected by the calamity. His voice faltered when he spoke of President Gardeld's condition. He attended Lincoln imsections where the would not we seek in a close on the section of the sunder summon yesterday to attent another the sunder summon yesterday to attent another the sunder summon yesterday to attent another the summon yesterday to the summon yesterday to attent another the summon or ceitenest while he performed his profess consideration of the summon mediately after he received his wound, and was also called to Secretary Seward's bedside. The sudden summons yesterday to attend another

covered, and is as strong as ever. Another curious recovery from what is perhaps more difficult to treat than a shot wound in the liver was the lodging in the liver of a large bone case of John Queen of Pennsylvania not only the right lobe of the liver, but also a large

"All these cases were, from a certain point of view, more hopeless than President Garfield's. could not receive immediate attention, whereas physicians were on the spot a few moments after the President was injured. Moreover, the attendance here can be more regular and the appliances are nearer at hand than they were in such cases, and every change in his condi-President Garfield was in excellent health, and his constitution was magnificent. He is struggling gallantly, and will continue to fight manfully for his life. We treat him internally with milk and lime water, and also give him hypodermic injections of morphine to allay nervousness. To the wound we apply cold compress to prevent inflammation from setting in. It is too early vet to say whether we shall attempt to extract the ball. At any rate, it would be dangerous to attempt it now. I cannot be sanguine as to his recovery, and yet we are

Dr. Bliss remains at the White House almost constantly; he only leaves the President's bedexperience and that of the other physicians with wounds of this character had been similar to the Surgeon-General's.

The District Commissioners have published a card requesting the people to refrain from all noisy demonstrations to-morrow, and the municipal regulations relative to cannon and explosives will be strictly enforced throughout the city. The weather is calm and clear, but not favorable influence upon the President's condition. There is an obvious difference of opinion among medical men as to the probability of the President's surviving his injuries, but there is an unmistakable air of hopefulness faces of the attending physicians which was wanting up to a late hour last night. Despite his extremely critical condition, the country can reasonably cherish some hope that the President may yet recover. The lapse of loss of blood, renders it probable that no large artery or vein has been severed. Had this oc-curred, there would doubtless have been a fatal hemorrhage before this time. To the hopeful side of the case may also be added the important point that the irritable condition of the stomach has been somewhat overcome, and a healthy reaction in that direction may now be expected. To the ordinary chances of life under such circum-stances should also be added the President's naturally strong constitution, his regular habits, his cheerful spirits, his unclouded mind, his great fortitude, and his determinano means offset the fact that his condition is one which entails the gravest apprehensions, they serve to remove the conviction which obtained so generally last night that his case was

### SUNDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

# Anxious Crowds Around the Portals-The

Washington, July 3 .- " There are twenty thousand stalwart citizens of Cincinnati ready to march on to sack Washington," was the tenor of a private telegram from there last night. In city. There were many reports from other cities of the excited state of the public mind. Meantime. Washington has relapsed to its wonted summer calm. There is small stir in the streets. In the hotels excited knots of talkers may occasionally be seen, but the prevailing tone of feeling is simply one of earnest solicitude in regard to the President. All day on the hot flags in the broiling sun a crowd was standing before the entrance to the White House grounds. A sentinel paced up and down the sidewalk before the gates. Inside there was an artillery company, their arms stacked upon the grass, Their presence seemed needless, in the face of that patient, wistful assemblage. No one was admitted save by a pass from the President's private secretary. The heat was very great, but all day long the crowd stood at the gates. Now and then some one would come down the semi-circular walk from the White House and pass out the gates. A stream of enger questioners would follow. The messages that came out were reassuring. A hum of "He's better," "He's better, thank God," would be heard. Now and then the crowd falls respectfully back to make way for a public officer or a foreign

shore to perform herself offices of mercy to one whose needs were even more imperative than her own.

In the afternoon Senator Jones called at the White House and informed the members of the Cabinet that the Vice-President had arrived in city and was his guest, and would like to see the President if he could be permitted to do so. Senator Jones was told, however, that the physicians did not think it best at present to allow anyone to see the President except the members of his family.

The Vice-President called shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening and expressed his sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and hor family. He has been in communication with members of the Cabinet ever since his arrival, and has been governed in his action by their suggestions.

The builetin issued at 6 o'clock set forth a continuance of favorable symptoms, and the announcement was made that no bulletin would be again issued until 1 o'clock. Rumor fixed 7 o'clock as the time when the unfavorable symptoms set in again but nothing definite could be learned. A crowd of correspondents gathered at the foot of the stairway leading up to the rooms occupied by the President's family. Carriages rolled up bearing anxious visitors, many of whom unable to get admission to the unper-

e says the President has just had his wound ressed and the operation has somewhat un-worably affected his condition. Soon after ice-President Arthur, after having made Vice-President Arthur, after having made about an hours stay, came down sairs escorted by Col. Corbin. His face was down-cast, and he seemed much affacted. 'I was not able to see the President.' He said in response to inquiries. 'It was judged unadvisable to risk it at present.' He got into his carriage and was driven off.

At 10:30 the long-expected bulletin came out. It stated that the condition of the President was less favorable; that he was complaining of pains in his limbs, and there had been an increase of fever.

### THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY. Reported Fears for his Safety-A Talk with

Him on the Midnight Train. Washington, July 3 .- Vice-President Arthur arrived here at half past 7 this morning in the owl train from New York. He was accompanied all the way by Senator Jones of Nevada, to whose house he drove from the depot. When Mr. Conkling bade Mr. Arthur good-by at New York Saturday night and promised to see him an undertone.

bedside of Gen. Garfield of the Vice-President's arrival, and of the desire of himself and White House, and he sent back word that it was impossible for any one to and that he himself had not been as yet to the bedside that morning; that he understood, and that there was a chance of Mr. Arthur's admission to see him later in the day. The

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1881.

down to the White House, but just as they were about entering the grounds they hesitated, returned to their carriage, and were driven to Attorney-General MacVoagh's residence, whither he had gone after answering the Vice-President's message. The Vice-President again represented to the Attorney-General that he was extremely anxious to see the President or to hear from some one who had been near him of his exact condition.

"I was so nervous and depressed last night, not only from sympathy and sorrow for the President, but also because I was so late in receiving the news of his injuries, and feared the President might misinterpret my silence, that it was a long time before I closed my eyes. It is my earnest desire to see the President, is there no possibility of my seeing him?" Gen. MacVeagh said that the physicians had given orders that no one except Mrs. Garfield and the nurses be allowed in the room. He assured the Vice-President that the President was much improved.

"It was worth coming all the way from New

change of regrets at the nation's misfortune and to expressions of pieasure that Gen. Arthur should have come to Washington. It was, however, urged that in case the President should die Gen Arthur should be sworn in immediately. It was also thought best that the Vice-President should himself ready to be summoned at any moment to the White House. A cab was kept waiting to carry him thither.

After the members of the Cabinet had gone Gen. Arthur and Senator Jones are supper. At Sidu a Sun correspondent found Gen. Arthur making ready to go to the White House. The Vice-President was still under the impression that the President's unfavorable symptoms had not returned, and he looked much less careworn than he had seemed earlier in the dar. The correspondent had just heard that President Garfield's symptoms were less favorable and so informed Gen. Arthur, whose face at once assumed its anxious expression. Senator Jones also was much taken abase by the news. Gen. Arthur again said that he shrank from assuming the duties which would be suddenly placed upon him in case the President should die. He also said that he had had great pleasure in meeting the Cabinet, and that he housel to see the President within an hour.

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Mr. Arthur saw Mrs. Garfield, and expressed to her his symptoms, President with a model of the minute of the following of his symptom, President would an extra session of the Sanate in order to elect a President pro tem.

At five minutes before

At five minutes before 9 the Vice-President and Senator Jones drove down to the White House.

Mr. Arthur saw Mrs. Garfield, and expressed to her his sympathy with her and her family. It was deemed inadvisable to admit the visitous to the President's bedside.

Staiwarts who are here, and especially Vice-President Arthur, are very much moved by the apparent disposition of the public to hold them partly responsible for this deplorable affair. There is no one here who believes that the crime has any political significances whatever. The District Autorney says that Guileau now talks very little of his Stalwartism. At any rate, whether he does or not, there is a general feeling here that it is cruelly unjust to hold the Stalwarts in any way responsible for the criminal vagaries of a man who, if not absolutely crazy, is a most deluded fanatic. No one, of course, thinks that Conkling or Arthur, or any other Stalwart, had anything directly to de with the shooting of the President but they or their friends here say that an effort is making to cast odium on them by reason of the shooting. Mr. Arthur is evidently exceedingly nervous and sensitive and feels that the immediate friends of the Administration look upon him with less friendly eyes than before this shal event. It seems to be the reneral impression here that if Guiteau' motives are not precisely what he says they are, he is crazy by disappointment. Day after day he has waited at the White House from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon for an interview with the President, in order that he might receive assurance of an appointment to a consulate. Only failure attended his efforts, and if he did not actually shoot to redeem his party, the President is the victim of the spoils system to which this man owes his opportunity and his occasion, and by which he was led into a state of mind finally ending in frenzy.

Sorry that the Shot was Not at Once Fatal-His Statement Not Made Public.

South, A Corporate wounded at Fredericksburg.

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two hours conversing with him. He said to Mr. Brooks: "Does the President suffer much?"
Mr. Brooks replied: "He is suffering very much indeed."
Guiteau said: "I am sorry, very sorry indeed that he suffers. I wish I had put another ball into him. That would have ended his suffering quickly."
To Chief Brooks's inquiries as to his motives, Guiteau also replied that he had been com-

To Chief Brooks's inquiries as to his motives, Guiteau also rentied that he had been compelled to do as he had done by God Almighty. He was sorry for President Garfield, but the best way to save the Republican party was to put Mr. Arthur at the head of affairs. He further said, in course of his conversation, that nothing that Mr. Brooks could say could disturb him in his belief that he had acted for the best. He remarked this morning that he could not get to sleep until 3 o'clock, because his bed was so hard. He had his breakfast, and seemed perfectly calm and undisturbed in manner. The Warden has been instructed not to allow any one to see him without an order from Col. Corkhill, the District Attorney, or Chief Brooks, No such order has been granted.

This morning Guiteau made a request for an

No such order has been granted.

This morning Guiteau made a request for an interview with Col, Corkhill. Col, Corkhill arrived at about noon, and remained with him for about three hours. Col, Corkhill said, on coming out of his cell: "He talked very freely to me, but I am not at liberty to make public what he said."

complices?"
"He told me a long story, the particulars of which I intend to verify before allowing it to be made public. In the interest of justice, I must keep the matter from the public for the present."

Did he tell you," asked the correspondent,
"how it was that after having been ejected from
his boarding house for non-payment of board,
he was able to procure the money to stop at the
Righes House, to ride about in a hack, and to
purchase revolvers?"

"He explained everything to me," said the
Colonel, "and in due time it will be made public, More I cannot say now,"

"Are any more arrests likely to be made?"

"I reekon not," was the answer.

"Was his manner composed and rational?"

"Just as much so as yours or mine."

"Was his manner composed and rational?"

"Just as much so as yours or mine."

Getting into a cab Col. Corkhill drove to Police
Healquarters, and afterward had a long consultation with Attorney-General MacVeagh.

One of the deputy wardens of the jail is positive
that he recognizes in Guiteau a man who, about

### THE PRESIDENT'S AGED MOTHER.

## Breaking the News to Her as Gently as Pos-

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3 .- The news of the shooting of the President was broken to his mother this forenoon at Solon. She had been so much overcome by the fatal accident which Mrs. Arnold that the family had kept from her the intelligence of the attempted assassination. attending Mrs. Arnold's funeral, which took place at Bedford to-day. In announcing her intention she remarked: "Last Saturday, Thomas was buried; to-day, Cornelia. I wonder who it will be next Sunday."

Mrs. Trowbridge, at whose house she then was, sent for Mrs. Larabe, another daughter. When the latter arrived Mrs. Garfield inquired whether she was going to Mrs. Arnold's funeral, Mrs. Larabe replied that she guessed she could not, as something had happened, so the sister thought it best not to go.
"What has happened?" inquired Mrs. Gar-

field. We have heard that James is hurt," replied We have heard that James is nurt, replied
Mrs. Larate.
"How? By the cars?" asked the mother.
No, he was shot by an assassin, but he was
not killed," answered the daughter.
"The Lord help me!" exclaimed Mrs. Gar-

not killed," answered the daughter.

"The Lord help me!" exclaimed Mrs. Garfield.

Mrs. Larabe assured her mother that the latest reports were favorable, and showed that the i resident was resting quietly and in a fair way to recover.

"When did you hear this?" queried Mrs. Garfield.

"Yesterday noon, but we thought it best not to tell you. The news was not as favorable as to-day," was the reply.

"You were very thoughtful. I am glad you did not tell me," sail Mrs. Garfield, adding that she thought something hall happened, as she had noticed that the manner of her daughter hall been peculiar toward her yesterday. She bore up under the intelligence with much fortifield. She was shown despatches received from Major Swalin. Secretary Juild, and Harry Garfield, the one from the last named reading as follows:

Wesserger P.C. Jely 3.

be disciplined and expelled from church membership in 1872. The paster of the church, the Rev. Robert S. Macarthur, alluded to these facts in his sermon yesterda, morning. He said:

tion into mourning was once a church member. His prospects in life were once bright. Once sonal Saviour before men. Once he received the hand of Christian fellowship. Once he par-Christ's body, broken and bleeding, and blood shed for sinful men and women. There is church to which he first belonged, and which gave him a letter of introduction to another church. But soon his true character was discovered, and he proved himself false in every relation of life as a man and as a husband. His wife, after suffering untold agonies, was obliged

The worthlessness of the check was not discovered by Mrs. Simonson until a few days laters he presented it to the agent of her house in part payment for rent. He reported to her that Guiteau had had no balance at the Leather Manulacturers' Bank for some time. Mrs. Simonson sent her son to Guiteau's office in Broadway. He pleaded poverty and begged for merey. He was arrested 02. 16 and arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice Smith. Upon the charge of obtaining money under laise pretences preferred by Mrs. Simonson he was held in default of \$1,000 bail and locked up in the Tombs to await further examination. He remained there a prisoner until Jan, 15, 1875, when he was discharged.

Opinions, They were not those of an ineans man nor of a fool by any means. One day he was because in the first policy obnoxious, and taunted me so that I struck him. The fight grew hot. I told Mr. Haws that either Guiteau or I had to leave. As Guiteau was a bad tenant, and as I was just then very valuable to my employer, the latter lost no time in ridding the office of his presence. I am a little sorry to have had locked up in the Tombs to await further examination. He remained there a prisoner until Jan, 15, 1875, when he was discharged.

GUITEAU'S RELIGIOUS BOOK.

Guiteau's book, which was published in 1879 by Donnelly, Garrette & Lloyd, in Chicago, was entitled "The Truth; a Companion to the Bible." It purports to be an answer to the attacks of infidels. He defends the doctrine of sternal punishment, and asserts that the second coming of Christ occurred at the destruction of Jerusalem. This idea he elaborates at considerable length. "This idea he elaborates at considerable length. "This idea he elaborates at considerable iength. "This judgment corresponding to the Jewish and Gentile dispensations. The Jews as a nation had their judgment at the destruction of Jerusalem, and the Gentiles will have theirs at the end of the world." He then goes on to declars that "the world is rapidly ripening for its inal end."

HIS ESCAPE AT THE NABRAGANSETT DISASTER. Guiteau was one of the passengers of the ill-fated steamboat Narragansett in June, 1890. He escaped without injury, and on his arrival in this city gave a reporter a very graphic account of the disaster and of his escape from death. He said he was on his way from Boston to his home in Illinois, where he intended to take the stump for Garfield.

EXCLUDED FROM THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE BOOMS.

gave him no satisfaction, and he ceased to annoy them.

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Capt. Realy's recollections.

Capt. Kealy was asked last night about his experience with Guiteau in 1874. "Guiteau," said the Captain, "was one of a gang of professional hotel thieves that infested all the best establishments in town, and I was on the lookout for him. I don't say that he was startling in any way, or a man of extraordinary shrewdness in his line, but I do say that he was a professional hotel beat. My recollections of him are of course very dim, as the man was not a President murierer then, but only a mean little sneak, and not entitled to much consideration. He came to the St. Nicholas on the 30th of November, 1874, but up in room 322, and sloped at the end of the week leaving a little indebtedness of \$31.50 behind. At this time I was hotel detective. That is, I was in charge of the house. The disappearance was reported to me, and I hunted the man up and arrested him. I found him without much trouble, and took him over to the Jufferson Market Police Court.

Guiteau seems to have had considerable noteriety among police officials as a shyster lawyer. Detective Moran said last evening that Guiteau was known to a number of criminals and prisen

bore or unidor the intelligence with much fortitialle. She was shown despetches peerived from
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AN ANCESTOR OF THE ASSASSIN A PHYSICIAN TO MARKE ANTOINETTE.

"You say yours has been a family of physicians?" the correspondent asked.

"Yes, a great ancestor of the Guiteaus was a physician to Marie Antoinette."

"You are sure there is no insanity in the family?"

"So far as I know there is not. In his case Dr. Ries will testify to imbeculty. We did not suppose he would to any human being harm."

What do you think of his present position?"

Where is my brother? I do not know." Mrs. Scoville interrupted.

"He is in fall in Washington."

Mrs. Scoville paused a moment, and then said: "I have no fear of his suffering by the gallows. Any jury will pronchace him insane. But I have no idea he will live long."

"What claim had your brother on the Government?"

"I can't tell. He is a brilliant talker. He used to go to listen to Swing's lectures in Chicago, and was personally acquainted with Swing."

GUITEAU IN POLITICS.

"What object do you suppose your brother had in trying to assassinate the President?"

"None whatever that I know of," "Was there not something back of all this?"

For a moment Mrs. Sewelle heatmand, and then said: "Mr. F. E. Spidner, the ex-Treasurer of the United States was married to a Guiteau. My brother got an appointment in the Treasury because Stather's wife was a Guiteau. My orother's wife was diversed from him. She is now married to a respectable man."

When did your brother first go into politics?"